Paris, Feb. 15.-The arrival of Emile Zola, M. Perreux and others at the Assizes Court of the seine to-day was not marked by any incident The crowd was not so large as that of yesterday, and the people in the lobbles were calm. Opinions as to the issue of the trial vary great-

the extent of the sentences, others regard the acquittal of the defendants as certain, as it is dent that the Court is becoming more favorably disposed toward M. Zola. The trial is not expected to finish before Saturday, and it is beflered that a night session may be necessary to complete it even then

At the opening of the proceedings to-day, the Presiding Judge, M. Delegorgue, disallowed the request of the counsel for M. Zola, M. Labori, that the experts heard at the Esterhazy countmartial should be called to testify.

General Gense reappeared on the witnessstand, and protested against the assertion made v M Jaures the Socialist Deputy, on Saturday last, that the general staff had refused to throw light on the Dreyfus affair.

M. Labor, replying to General Gonse, said that if he desired to throw light upon the case he could ask the War Minister's permission to do so. To this General Gonse answered that it ZoLA's TRIAL SAID TO BE PROLONGED IN HOPES was not within his province to transmit such a request to the Minister of War.

JAMIN DUNIUS A FORMER STATEMENT.

Crepieux Janin, a handwelting expert, was the next witness. He strenuously denied the state ment made vesterday by M. Toyssonnières, who is also un expert in handwriting, that he had artempted to bribe M. Teysnonnières to modify of the Dreyfus bordereau. M Teyssonnières. M. Crépieux Janin added, had declared that it was on his (M. Teyssonnières) report alone, and not on M. Herrillon's, on which Dreyfus was convicted. This statement created ion. M. Janio said that it was because Toyonamileres was angry with the witness for not sharing his opinion in regard to the Dreyfus case that he tried to compromise the matter,

The witness further said he was a Frenchman and a Catholic, and exercised the profes sion of a dentist, and did not exercise the pro-

fession of an expert in handwriting. Director Meyer of the French Record Office pened his testimony by affirming himself a He declared that the published facsimiles of the bordereau were as exact as possile, and he thought that General Pellieux's con tention that the facsimiles looked like forgeries was an exaggeration. The witness added that he only desired an enlightenment of this sad affair, and if he was allowed to compare the mile with the original, if mistaken he ould loyally say so. Continuing, the witness admitted that he had acted wrongly in intrusting the examination of the bordereau to M. Bertillon, who, the witness asserted, had acted in a manner devoid of all sense. M. Meyer concluded with saying that the handwriting of Major Esterhazy resembled that of the bor-

M. Labori then asked permission to examine the experts Couard, Belnomme and Varinard, but the Court refused the request, upon which Labori drew up conclusions, asking the Court to take cognizance of the fact. But the presiding Judge, before even hearing the question, refused to let it be put, after which the Court retired to deliberate, and decided that the presiding Judge was right in refusing to allow "the only effect of which wo

Professor Ernest Molinier, of the College of Prance, testified that Major Esterhazy's handwriting absolutely resembled that of the bor-

M Clemenceau, counsel for the "Aurore," read letters from Mme. De Boulancey, admitting the possession of letters which Major Esterhazy wrote her between 1881 and 1894, and contain ing serious animadversions against France and the French Army. Major Esterhazy, it appeared, asked that the letters be returned to him, but Mme. De Boulancey refused to do so, in order to be able to prove that she had not committed forgery

BENSATION OVER ESTERMANY LETTERS. M. Clémenceau urged the Court to appoint a niagistrate to ask Mine. De Boulancey if, among

First-"General Saussier (then the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army and Military Governor of Paris) is a clown. In our counby the Germans would not show him in a cir-

Second-"If the Prussians got as far as Lyons they might throw away their guns and keep only their riding-whips to drive the French in

front of them." (Prolonged sensation.) Three amateur experts in handwriting testified that the fac-simile was an exact reproduction of Mej : Esterhazy's handwriting, statements

which caused further sensations in court. M. Félix Frank, a lawyer of Brussels, testi-

fied that, in order to demonstrate his evidence, it would be necessary to have a blackboard, and that it would require an hour to demonstrate his them.

Amid an uprear in court the sessian was suspended while a blackboard was procured and placed on an easel, after which M. Frank traced on the blackboard a fac-simile of the bordereau and of Major Esterhazy's handwriting, and be-

Rat his aemonatration.

M. Frank made some long technical demon-trations and said: "The majority of the ex-terts started on the false idea that the writer of the bardereau had disguised his handwriting. The bordereau, however, was written naturally and in a running hand, which is dentical with that of Major Esterhazy. The latter (Major Esterhazy), continued the witness, had recog-nized the bordereau as being his own hand-witing, but had declared that it had been tilling, but had declared that it had been traced by a forger

ESTERHAZY'S GUILT ASSERTED.

M. Frank proceeded to demonstrate technically the improbability of this explanation, thowing how recurring words presented certain

The long demonstration of the witness caused Impatience among the public in court, culminatlag in open murmurs when M. Frank affirmed that the bordereau was written by one person slone, and added that this person was Major Esterhazy, Annoyed at the murmurs, M. Frank turned and cried:
"I intended to end here, but since I am interrupted I shall continue."

terrupted I shall continue."

The presiding Judge here remarked:

"I shall sak you to use different language than that which is discourteous."

M. Labori thereupon intervened, asking the Presiding Judge to order silence in the court, pointing out that the lawyers were following the evidence with the closest attention.

"I am convinced." M. Frank resumed. "that the writer of the bordereau has a German mind."

The witness concluded with predicting that price day it would be recognized that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus, a remark which was greeted with murmans.

FURTHER SUPPORT OF ZOLA'S THEORY.

The blackboard was then removed and Profeszor Grimand, of the Polytechnic School, de-Conduct of the Dreyfus affair because he was advised that respect for the law, honor and the Fatherland was involved. The whole pro-

COLA'S CASE IMPROVING.

PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE TRIAL.

STRONG TESTIMONY TO PROVE THAT ESTERHAZY WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE BORDEREAU—

MANY EXPERTS ON THE STAND—ALLENGED INCRIMINATING EXPRESSIONS IN LETTERS TO MME.

SHONS IN LETTERS TO MME.

DE BOULANCEY.

The arrival of Emile Zola, M.

Court with this witness as being extraordinary. He added:

"In spile of the disguised threats and acts of intimidation of which I have been the victim, I here affirm that a revision of the case is a crying necessity, and I intend to do my utmost to obtain it."

The witness concluded with asserting his rights as a patriot and his love for the army, while brought forth hearty appliause.

Professor Havelt, of the College of France, said he examined, as an expert, the bordereau and the letters of Major Esterhazy and Dreyfus, as well as a letter written by Dreyfus since his condemnation. The latter, the witness continued, was devoid of resemblance to the bordereau, of which he was convinced Major Esterhazy was the author.

Court we struck this witness as being extraor-dinary. He added:

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azy was the author.

Court was then adjourned. The crowd made
demonstration and the officers, including Major Esterhazy and General Pellieux, left amid

INTEREST IN THE TRIAL INCREASING. TWENTY FIVE FRANCS PAID FOR SEATS-ESTER-HAZY TO GO ON THE STAND TO MORROW-

HOW THE TRIAL WILL PROCEED. Paris, Feb. 15.-The visible excitement caused by the trial has greatly abated; but the real interest packed, although the price of seats paid to those ready to wait all night to secure places has risen from 5 france to 25 france.

that the interest will be still higher, fust as today's evidence exceeded yesterday's in exciting

When the trial is finished the discussion will be moved to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, where the Cabinet will be on its trial. There are still thirteen witnesses to be examined, and then will come the addresses of the Advocate-General. Van Cassel; M. Labori and M. Clémenceau. Labort is expected to speak four or five hours. M. Zola will speak very briefly.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CHANGING. OF FURTHER ADVANTAGE-HOSTILITY

are prolonging the examination of the witnesses in tion of a revision of the Dreyfus trial will come erally admitted that Dreyfus was convicted on a will happen in their favor.

While the examination of the experts has proved rather tiresome, the flimsiness of their methods has turned favor toward Zola, and the mute sulkiness

the hostility hitherto reserved for M. Zola. Comming s's deposition tended to show that Lieu-tenant-Colorel Paty du Clam wrote the telestama "Speranza" which were sent to Colone. Picquart while he was in Tunis, with the intention eventing him from following the Esterhazy trial. Professor Grimand's testimony created a deep im-

It is said to-night that Commandant Ravary, who mazy triai, has had a sudden attack of congestion of

There were several quarrels outside the court toin one case two barristers had a hand-tohand fight

ZOLA AND ESTERHAZY TALK THE FORMER SAYS THAT HE IS MORE HOPEFUL-ESTERHAZY WISHES TO LEAD HIS REGI-

MENT AGAINST THE JEWS

OF PARIS. London, Feb. 16 .- "The Daily News" publishes David Christle Murray says M. Zola and Count more calm than at the beginning of the trial and producing a better effect than we have dared to He is beyond question redoubtable, splendid, earninto accusation. It is the Government that is now forced into the position of a defendant, and the comic part of the whole business is that the Advocate-General has sat for two days and nened his lips. He has only borne an air of sarble adversary. If I secure an acquittal we shall march rapidly to a conclusion, but if I am con-

ng to have an interview with Count Esternazy, M. Zola replied: documents. He is a thorough going bandit, but a brave one. He has undertable courage, and knows

demned I believe the affair will become graver."

how to defend himself like a lion."

Count Esterbazy, in his conversation with Mr. Murray, declared himself the "victim of a misera-ble Jewish complet." He frankly admitted the authenticity of the letters in his handwriting, ex-cept the one attributing to him a wish to comnand a regiment of Uhlans in a new invasion of testing against the defamation of Mmc Boulancy

testing against the defamation of Mme Boulancy by the assertion that she had been his mistress, he concluded whemenily:

"It is impossible that this drama should close without scenes of violence. Likely enough the streets of Paris will be strewn with one hundred thousand dead before this misetable business is brought to a conclusion. For my part I should ask nothing better than to lead my regiment against the Jews of Paris. I would shoet them down without hatred or anger as a work of public safety and as willingly as if they were so many rabbits."

ENEMIES DECLARE ZOLA INSANE. ATTEMPTS BY ANTI-SEMITIC PAPERS TO PROVE THAT THE NOVELIST'S MIND IS UNBALANCED.

saries are redoubling their efforts to represent him as a man whose mind has been unbalanced by the mania called the folly of greatness. The anti-sentitie papers of Paris, since the indictment of Zon, and before the opening of the trial, have been filled with "consultations" or opinions of a score of physicians analyzing the mental condition of it great novelist, and concluding that he is insan-In fact, all those diagnoses have the same basis, namely, the book which was published last year, when neither Zela nor anybody else-except the relatives of Dreyfus-expected that an attempt was to be made to bring about a revision of the exaptain's trial.

This book was written by an eminent ogist, Dr. Toulouse, who made a minute and careful study, or "observation," as he says himself, of the traits of M. Zoia's character and peculiarities. The adversaries of the latter pretend that his unexpected connections with the Dreyfus case corroborates the alarming conclusions of Dr. Toulouse They stick to their preconceived opinion that Zola is not a good catriot, and they apply to him the precept contained in Henry Maudsley's book. "Mind's Pathology." "The weakening of pathology." s a sign of social degeneracy," while adding on their own responsibility, that it is also a sign of moral degeneracy. They recall the recent declara tion of Zola, to the effect that National treason could not be considered, in our times, otherwise than as an ordinary crime, coming under the ap-plication of common law, and they conclude that there is an absolute want of patriotic sentiment on the part of Zola. They attempt to support this theory by the physical condition attributed to the

Zola is the son of a mother who was excessively nervous, and early in life he was attacked by cerebral fever, the character of which was no cerebral fever, the character of which was not precisely determined. Hence he suffered from peculiar troubles, which were strangely complicated about the twentieth year of his age. From that time dates what Dr. Toulouse calls "a certain exagge ated and morbid mobility, which under the allower of small excitement, provokes patitiol and disorderly reactions." Recently, M. Zola was run over by a cab, but excaped without serious consequences, and this occurrence is added by his enemies to the list of causes which, according to their, have unbalanced his mind. They insist also upon the fact that, at a late meeting of the Society of Literary Mon, he declared that he had forgotten to fulfil the mission which he had accepted, of arranging matters with the family of the late Alphonse Dandet, in regard to the monument which the society intended to erect for him. It is likely that all these stories about the allered insanity of Cola will be mentioned in the speech which M. Van Cassel, the Public Prosecutor, will deliver against him at the end of the present trial.

FOR BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

OPENING DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

ITS AUTHOR MOVES TO REDUCE THE PAT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE-OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE-SUSPICION THAT IT IS

Albany, Feb. 15 (Special).-The Senate to-day discussed for the first time the proposed amendnent to the Constitution providing for blensessions of the Legislature. This measure has not been regarded quite as seriously as it politicians that there is no real intention on the part of the Platt machine to permit such an amendment to reach the voters of the State "It will be passed this year as a bluff to bring some votes to Governor Black as a candidate for re-election and then will be slaughtered in 1899," said a prominent member of the Legislature to-day. Some members who are opposed to passing insincere measures are not disposed to help along the biennial sessions amendment

under present circumstances the Senators' term should be extended to four years, and that they should have \$6,000 each as their total compensation for that period. Senator Stranahan to-day offered amendments cu. ting down the Senators pay to \$3,000, and that of the Assemblymen for a two-year term from \$3,000 to \$1,500, and providing that both Sena tors and Assemblymen shall receive \$10 a day during extra sessions. There is a prospect that these changes will cause dissatisfaction among both Senators and Assemblymen.

After Senator Stranahan had explained these amendments the measure was attacked by Senator Nussbaum, Republican, and Senators Cantor and Grady, Democrats. Senator Grady de clared that the proposed reduction in pay would result in a deterioration of the character and ability of the Legislature. It was, he said, a reversal of the policy of the constitutional amendments of 1875, which increased the compensation of legislators.

Senator Stranahan then made a formal argumen for the proposed amendment. He said the Legislature was overwhelmed yearly with needless legislation. There had been an excuse to the annual meeting before the present New-York City Charter was passed, but now that this perfect instrument" was in existence the Legislature need not meet oftener than once in two years. There were twenty-nine States which once held annual sessions, but only six did so

Senator Nussbaum expressed a belief that the interests of New-York were so great universaily that it would be problematical if a change such as the one proposed would be for the good of the State. The proposition, he contendwas a reflection on the members of the Legislature. There was some party legislation, he admitted, but would meeting once in two years correct this? There were no worse Legislaures in the country than those of Illinois and

ennsylvania, which met only once in two years. Senutor Cantor disclaimed belief that biennial Senitor Cantor disclaimed belief that blennial sessions would benefit the people. He would concede that unwise legislation had been placed on the statute books, but believed it to have been largely the result of haste. He announced his belief in short annual sessions, agreed that the New-York City charter had reduced the necessity of a great deal of legislation that had occupied the sessions in the past, but avowed that the people could trust the Legislature to meet once a year. If they had favored blennial sessions their representatives at the recent Constitutional Convention would so have recorded it.

Senator Stranshan replied to the last prop-esition by stating that, according to his in-termation, the Constitutional Convention had not been able to provide for biennial sessions because New-York City was then working under old charter requiring constant legislation Senator Grady said that he should object to

wait for the blennial session.
Senator Ellsworth called attention to the hour,
2:15 o'clock, and, stating that the subject was
one that should receive ample consideration, moved that the Committee of the Whole rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. It was so ordered, and then the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TWO MILLIONS MORE FOR CANALS.

A MEASURE WHICH SYRACUSE MEN WILL ADVO-CATE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

tendent and engineer of the Syracuse Water Department, will undoubtedly be named by the Syra-cuse Chamber of Commerce as its representative on the Canal Investigating Committee.

A bill will be introduced in the Legislature shortly providing for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 inuing the improvement of the Eric Canal and a similar amount for the Oswego and Champlain canals, the money not to be available until

ADRIFT OR DROWNED IN LAKE FRIE

BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY FISHERMEN

at between twenty and thirty, who were fishing through the ice on Lake Eric several miles from Buffalo, have lost their lives or are adrift on the the ice to break away from the shore, and nothing has been seep or heard of the men. A large rescue

FEW SEALS THIS SEASON.

A BRITISH SEALING FLEET NOT PUT IN COM-

eson is small, and the outlook is not encouragports that seals are scarce and wild weather unsuitable for scaling. Captain Nelson of weather unsuitable for scaling. Capitain Nelson of the schooner Mary Taylor has lost seven men by desertion and had to put into port for repairs, ite also says that few scals are to be found, and predicts a light catch.

It is studed that the Cox and Marvin scaling fleet, of Victoria, B. C., will not be put in commission tals year, although scal-hunters had been engaged. It is not known whether the precautions taken by the United States to prevent poaching have had anything to do with the retirement of this fleet of British scalers.

SERIOUS UPRISING IN AUSTRIA.

PEASANTS IN OPEN REVOLT AND SUCCESSFULLY RESISTING TROOPS-FIGHTING IN MANY TOWNS.

Vienna, Feb. 15.—The Agrarian Socialist move-ment in Hungary is becoming most serious. At Kistarkany, in the Kaschau district, a thousand peasants are in open revolt. They have murdered the local magistrate and are holding the village

against the troops sent to restore order.

At Agrad, in the same district, in a desperate fight between the gendarmes and the peasants four

fight between the gendarmes and the peasants four were killed and twenty wounded. At Karasz the Socialists tried to liberate their imprisoned conrades, and the gendarmes were obliged to prevent an onset with levelled bayonets. A woman tried to wrest a rifle from a gendarme, and the latter stabbed her in the breast. She fell deed and the state dead many arrests and much disorder in other districts. At Szathmar a rioter was killed. The sale of gampowder has been problibited in the disturbed localities, and nobody is allowed out of doors after 7 o'clock in the evening without a special permit. There is talk of proclaiming a

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK. "The Evening Post" to-day will contain an in-teresting article on the negro settlement of the upper East Side and the effective missionary work upper East Side and the effective missionary work

MAINE BLOWN UP AT HAVANA

THE BATTLESHIP DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST BY AN EXPLOSION.

SPANISH CRUISER AIDS IN RESCUING SURVIVORS.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, IN REPORTING THE DISASTER TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. ADVISES AMERICANS TO WITHHOLD JUDGMENT TILL THE FACTS ARE AS-CERTAINED-CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE NOT YET KNOWN-LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS SENT FROM KEY WEST-SYMPATHY EXPRESSED BY GENERAL BLANCO.

Havana, Feb. 15.-At 9:45 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States battle-ship Maine in Havana

Many were killed or wounded. All the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, are assist-

As yet the cause of the explosion is not ap-

It is believed that the battle-ship is destroyed. The explosion shook the whole city, and the

windows were broken in many houses The correspondent of the Associated Press says he has conversed with several of the wounded sailors and understands from them that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they can give no particulars as

The wildest consternation prevails in Havana. The wharves are crowded with thousands of people. It is believed that the explosion oc curred in a small powder magazine

At 10:45 o'clock what remains of the Maine is still burning.

Captain Sigsbee and the other officers have been saved. It is estimated that over one hundred of the crew were killed, but it is impossible as yet to give exact details.

Admiral Mantorola has ordered boats of all kinds to go to the assistance of the Maine and her wounded. The Havana firemen are giving ald and tending carefully to the wounded as they are brought ashere

It is a terrible sight. General Solano and the other generals have been ordered by Captain-General Blanco to take steps to help the Maine's crew in every way possible,

The correspondent of the Associated Press has been near the Maine in one of the boats of the cruiser Alfonso XII, and seen some of the those who first spoke that they were already asleep when the explosion occurred.

Captain Sigsbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head.

Orders were given to the other officers to save themselves as best they could. The officers who were literally thrown from their bunks in their nightclothing gave the necessary orders with great self-possession and bravery.

At 11:30 p. m. the Maine continues burning. The first theory was that there had been a

preliminary explosion in the Santa Barbara (magazine) with powder or dynamite below THE MAINE'S MISSION AT HAVANA.

HER VISIT WAS INTENDED AND APPARENTLY

uary 25, in pursuance of a decision on the part of the Government to have ships of the Navy resume the friendly visits at that port which were discontinued when the war broke out in There had been rumors that Consul-General Lee had asked for a warship, but they

were officially denied. Visits were exchanged by Captain Sigsbee and the Spanish officials at Havana, and Spain responded to the action of this Government by ordering the Vizcaya to visit New-York. The

Vizcaya is due in the harbor to-day. It was announced recently that the Maine would stay at Havana only a short time longer, and that she would be replaced by a smaller

A PLAN FOR CRETAN AUTONOMY.

THE AMBASSADORS SAID TO BE TRYING TO AR-

spondent of "The Times" says: "I understand that the Ambassadors are trying to arrange a provisional government for Crete and to introduce autonomy without appointing a provisional governor. The idea is for two of the Powers, acting jointly, to undertake the government."

RAILROAD IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

A SCHEME OF CECIL RHODES LIKELY TO BE

London, Feb. 16.—The Cape Town correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "All the details have seen settled for carrying out Cecil Rhodes's scheme for the extension of the Bulawayo Railway to Lake Tanganyika (Central Africa). There is no diffi-culty apprehended in getting 63,000,000, the amount of capital needed."

FIVE YEARS FOR LORD WILLIAM.

TUDE ON CONVICTION OF FRAUD.

to-day Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Mar-quis of Abergavenny, who was on trial charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, the money-lender, against Lieutenant Spen-

with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, the money-lender, against Licutenant Spender-tlay, of the Second Life Guards, to recover fil. 113 due on two promissory notes cashed by the prisoner, pleaded guilty of fraud, but said that he was not guilty of forgery.

Judge Lawrence, in summing up, said: "In my colinion the crime is as great as if he had abstracted the sum from Lieutenant Clav's pocket, or had burglarized Mr. Lewis's office and had stolen it. If it had been some wretched clerk with a wife and seven children, who had incurred a heavy loss and had helped himself at his master's till, I am afraid there would have been no one to speak in extenuation, but the higher position the person holds the higher his responsibilities.

"I am sorry to say I have looked in vain for extenuating circumstances. It is as bad a case of fraud as it is nossible to conceive. You have brought shame and disconer upon an ancient and noble family, and sorrow and suffering upon your nearest and dearest. You have forfeited the position you hold in the world, and which should have been a guarantee of your honesty, at least, if not of your honer. Your crime is great and your sentence must be severe. It is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years."

The sentence caused a great sensation among those present in court, and many of the women broke out into sobs.

BISHOP ANZER COMING HERE. Southampton. Feb. 15.-Among the passengers

booked to sail for New-York to-morrow on board the North German Licyd steamer Trave is Bishop Anzer, the German Bishop whose reports on the German mission stations in China have attracted much attention. Bishop Anzer is on his way to the Province of Shan-Tung, in which territory Kiao-Chau Bay is situated. Washington, Feb. 16.-The Secretary of the

Navy received the following telegram from

"Maine blown up in Havana Harbor at 9:40 o'clock and destroyed. Many wounded, and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward Line steamer. Send lighthouse-tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him.

"Public opinion should be suspended till fur-NOTHING MORE FROM GENERAL WOODFORD her report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representaives of General Blanco, now with me and ex-SIGSBEE." press sympathy.

The officers referred to in the above dispatch are Friend W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer

From the wording of the dispatch the Navy Department thinks it possible that they were on shore at the time of the accident.

The Secretary of the Navy received another dispatch from Key West at the same time with the above, but its contents were not made public.

The orders for the lighthouse tenders were at once sent to Key West in plain language, thus avoiding the delay that would have arisen from Paymaster Charles W. Littlefield, who is

Littlefield is now in Washington. THE MAINE AND HER CAPTAIN. A DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE-SHIP AND THE

LIST OF OFFICERS-CAPTAIN SIGSBE'S FINE RECORD.

The Maine is a battle-ship of the second class and is regarded as one of the best ships in the new Navy. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is 318 feet long, 57 feet broad, 21.6 feet mean draught and 6,682 tons displacement. She has two ten-inch vertical turrets and two nilitary masts, and her motive power is furnished by twin-screw vertical triple-expansion engines, having a maximum horse-power of 9,293, capable of making a speed of 17.45 knots. She carries four ten-inch and six six-inch breech-loading guns in her main battery, and seven six-pounders and eight one-pound rapid-

fire guns and four Gatlings in her secondary battery, and four Whitehead torpedoes. The officers of the Maine are: Captain CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, commanding Lieutenant Commander R. WAINWRIGHT. Lieutenant G. F. W. HOLMAN, Lieutenant (Junior grade) GEORGE B. BLOW. Lieutenant (Junior grade) JOHN J. BLANDIN. Assistant Engineer JOHN K. MORRIS. Assistant Engineer DARWIN R. MERRITT Naval Cadet (engineer division) POPE WASHINGTON. Naval Cadet (engineer division) ARTHUR CRENSHAW.

Chaptain JOHN P CHIDWICK.
First Lieutenant of Marines ALBERTUS W. CATLIN. Boatswatn FRANCIS E. LARKIN. Boatswain PRIEND W. JENKINS. Naval Cadet JONAS H. HOLD! Naval Cadet WATT T. CLUVERIUS. Naval Cadet DAVID F. BOYD, jr. Surgeon LUCIEN G. HENERER JER Paymaster CHARLES W. LITTLEFIELD,

Bunner JOSEPH HILL Charpenter GEORGE HELMS The commander of the Maine, Captain Sigsbee, is a favorite in the Navy Department. For four

years he was chief of the Hydropraghic Office, and by his energy brought the office up to a high standard. He was lucky to get so important a ship as the Maine, considering his actual rank, which is that of a commander, but immediately he justified the Department's judgment in the selection by running his ship straight into a dock in New-York Harbor to avoid running down a packed excursion boat. This was a display of quick judgment, nerve and pluck that pleased the Department so highly that the officials sent the Captain a com-

plimentary letter. The Maine was built in New-York in 1890 at a cost of \$517,600. She had a steel hull and a

complement of 874 men. TURKEY WILL INVESTIGATE.

EDHEM PACHA TO BE SENT TO INQUIRE INTO THE OUTRAGES COMPLAINED OF

BY BULGARIA Constantinople, Feb. 15.-Edhem Pacha has been ordered from Thessaly to Uskub, one hundred miles from Salonica, in European Turkey, in order to 'institute inquiries into the outrages complained of by Bulgaria." It is edded that at the same time it is hoped that the "presence of the victori-ous commander will intimidate the excited popu-

EYES EXAMINED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH DECIDES TO TEST THE SIGHT OF ALL PUPILS.

Albany, Feb. 15.-In its annual report to Governor Black the State Board of Health says: "It has been deemed expedient to provide a method of testing the eyes of school children under its supervision. In adopting this plan the Board has been advised by Professor P. A. Callan, who has been appointed consulting ophthalmologist to the Board, and who has carefully considered and approved the system

appreciated by a consideration of the established crease in this country. This increase may be due in a large degree to the failure of parents of children to discover such effect at an early stage, when such deviations from normal vision may be easily corrected.

"The pian adopted provides for a preliminary ex-amination of the eyes of school children by the principal of the school, to whom careful instrucbeing discovered the parents of the child are advised to consult a physician, the report of such examination to be filed with this Board for future reference. This will practically involve no expense to the State, but will, when carefully carried out in all the schools of the State, prove a great public benefit." tions are furnished, and in case of any abnormality

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THE DE LOME INCIDENT CONSIDERED VIRTUALLY CLOSED.

WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE NO DE MAND, IT CONFIDENTLY BELIEVES THAT SPAIN WILL MAKE AMENDS FOR ITS

> FORMER MINISTER'S INDISCRETION-SENOR DE LOME LEAVES WASHINGTON.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, Feb 15.-To-day's developments here fully bear out the conservative statements made in these dispatches last night as to still unsettled phases of the De Lôme incident. The Administration is still confidently expecting the transmission from Spain of some assurance the part of the Spanish Government that views with regret the offensive allusions to President McKinley contained in the Canalejas letter. It is well understood, of course, that no demand for a disavowal has been made by this of Senor De Lôme's note. But it has been the settled expectation of the President and his advisers that the Spanish Cabinet would recognize the propriety of offering some amends for the flagrant indiscretion of its diplomatic representative here. These amends, it may be added, now seem practically on the point of being made, and in Administration circles the unhappy incident

ment had received no additional word from Min ister Woodford. While there had been an impression all day that a dispatch might be received at any hour, the absence of a message was not regarded as an indication of any change in the status of the incident. As matters stand, Spain is the disavowal of the sentiments expressed by Senor De Lôme concerning President McKinley, but this, if made, will come as a voluntary courtesy. A definite announcement that this has or has not been made is, in the ordinary course of affairs, the next news expected from Madrid.

is now considered virtually closed.

Some interest was aroused to-night by the presence at the White House of several memers of the Cabinet, among them Secretaries Long, Gary and Wilson, Attorney-General Griggs and Assistant Secretary Day. The gathering was purely a social affair, however, the President at the Cabinet meeting to-day having asked such members as were at liberty to meet his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, a dinner.

Contrary to expectation, the Cabinet to-day given in the list of officers on the Maine, has did not discuss the De Lôme letter. The attendrecently been replaced by Paymaster Ryan, ance was small, and little business was transacted. Secretary Sherman, who is one most regular attendants, was reported to be confined to his home by a cold, Secretary Alger is at Fort Monroe, recovering from his severe illness; Secretary Bliss is in New-York, and Sec retary Gage in Chicago. While there was n discussion of relations with Spain, the members of the Cabinet are entirely satisfied with the situation, and advices are expected at almost any moment from Madrid bringing news of the ending of the episode in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Spain.

DEPARTURE OF DE LOME.

Señor Dupuy de Lôme, accompanied by Mme, De Lôme, their two sons and a Spanish valet, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon for New-York, whence they sail to-morrow for Liverpool. A large delegation from the Diplomatic Corps, accompanied by their wives, bade a hearty farewell at the station to their lat associate. Mme. De Lôme carried a bouquet of red roses, and several baskets of flowers were carried by the attendants and placed in the car occupied by the De Lôme party. The entire staff of the Spanish Legation, headed by Senor Du Bosc, the Chargé d'Aaffaires, were present and others at the station were Count and Countess de Lichtervelde, of the Belgian Legation the Portuguese Legation; Mr. Pioda, the Swiss Minister; Senor Rengifo, of the Colombian Legation; Baron Riedl, of the Austrian Legation; Mr. De Weckherlin, the Minister of the Nether lands; the Duke and Duchess d'Arcos, of Spain; Señor Gana, the Chilfan Minister, and Mme Gana, and Senor Corea, of the Central American Legation. Mme. Gana brought a handsome bouquet and handed it to Mime. De Lôme just before the train pulled out. Señor De Lôme passed among his former associates, giving them a warm farewell, and Mme. De Lôme waved her adjeus to the men and embraced the women. A number of outsiders were attracted by the gathering, but further than that the

ex-Minister's departure was entirely quiet and unobtrusive.

señor Du Bosc was busy at the Legation office to-day, with extended communications just received from Madrid. These did not relate to the recent incident. The Legation is now turning its attention to other subjects, mainly to the new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. The instructions now received will permit Señor Du Bosc to proceed with the negotiations on that subject, and it is hoped that these will proceed rapidly toward completion. ex-Minister's departure was entirely quiet and

NO COMPLIMENTS FOR DE LOME. SPAIN HOPES IN THIS WAY TO SATISFY THE

UNITED STATES. London, Feb. 16 .- The Madrid correspondent f "The Times" says: "In the official acceptance of Señor Dupuy de Lôme's resignation the usual compilmentary phrase appreciative of his services will be omitted. In this manner Spain hopes to satisfy the United States and to end the question."

MADRID'S POPULACE EXCITED. A RUMOR THAT SPAIN HAS APOLOGIZED CAUSES FEAR OF TROUBLE ON THE PART

London, Feb. 15.-A special dispatch from Madrid says that the populace of that city is greatly enraged, owing to the belief that the Spanish Cabinet has apologized to the United States. The people, the dispatch adds, are bitterly opposed to such a course, are exceedingly hostile to the Government, and may make a

demonstration. In conclusion, the dispatch says: "The people prefer war to an apology, thinking that Spain will suffer the least thereby, as war would be

exceedingly disastrous to the large commerce of the United States."
"El Heraldo" formally denies the story pub-lished in a Havana newspaper that one of Señor Canalejas's own employes abstracted the letter sent by Dunuy de Lôme.

VICTIMS OF A STORM IN ALASKA.

REPORTED EFFECTS OF A TERRIBLE BLIZZARD, Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 8, via Scattle, Wash., Feb. 15.—During the last four days a terrible bilizzard has been raging along the coast, from the head of Lynn Canal to Fort Wrangel. Accounts differ as to the number of victims of the storm, varying from seventeen to twenty-seven. There is no means at present of getting at the facts.

BRITISH WARSHIP HARD AGROUND. Port Said, Feb. 15.-The first-class British battleship Victorious, which sailed from Malta on February 11 for China, and which went ashore outside the bar while entering this port, will have to dis-

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxur and solid comfort of a ride between New-Yor and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMIT ED," of the New-York Central-Lake Shore Route The greatest travellers attest its perfection.—(Advi